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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Cyclotrons at the Physical-Technical Institute in Leningrad and Moscow/Nuclear Physicists at Alma-Ata

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1. "In Moscow in 1940 there was considerable discussion regarding the building of a cyclotron larger than the one already in existence at the Physical-Technical Institute in Leningrad. However, plans for the larger cyclotron in Moscow had not even reached the stage where they had acquired a building to house the cyclotron. [REDACTED] they had not even definitely decided what size it would be, although [REDACTED] that many of the physicists were in favor of a 120" cyclotron."
2. "In 1940 the cyclotron at the Physical-Technical Institute in Leningrad had been completed and was operable in all respects, but actually was not operating because of the outbreak of the war. This cyclotron was actually 60" and its energy output was roughly 15 million volts of protons, which is standard for this size cyclotron, since the size of the cyclotron determines the energy output."
3. "Work on wave guide accelerators was conducted at the Physical-Technical Institute in Leningrad in 1940. This was not a new field at the time, and considerable research and theoretical application had been progressing for some time. However, the question of linear accelerators found no favor in the USSR in 1940. Physicists there were aware of the concept of linear acceleration at that time, but the emphasis in their research and application was slanted towards cyclotrons, as was the case in the US and England during those years. At the PTI in Kharkov, work on linear acceleration was being conducted in 1940."
4. "In 1941 when the Germans encircled Kharkov and Leningrad, many of the top scientists were dispatched to Alma-Ata in the southern part of Siberia. Here a center of nuclear physics was set up, more than likely under the direction of [REDACTED]. In 1940 while [REDACTED] was at the PTI in Leningrad, one of our top nuclear physicists, Seobolzin, was transferred to Moscow to head the PTI Branch there. The group at Moscow were apparently sent there to attempt to raise the level of the PTI to that of the branches at Kharkov and Leningrad. Seobolzin later visited the UN in about 1948 as a delegate to an Atomic Commission of the United Nations."

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